

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover



The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF M. DE LESSEPS.

Of especial interest at the present time, with the Panama Canal so nearly completed, is the ill-fated attempt to ditch the Isthmus by Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1879. His failure and subsequent trial and conviction are the subject of the story of having one of the great trials of history.

De Lesseps was chosen to head the project. He was seventy-four years old at the time. Politics, which De Lesseps always avoided, was his greatest enemy in this matter. Capital for the construction of the canal was liberally provided, not by rich Frenchmen, but by the middle classes. The French press grew more and more sanguine and people rushed with their money into what they supposed was going to be a very profitable enterprise.

Little by little, the public's confidence in the project was shaken. De Lesseps kept calling for more support, and in some way or other, kept getting it. He continued to call for more money, and more money he got. At the end of 1888, he left upon the hopes of the dupes, while day broke upon their senses. Panama was a financial disaster, the cost of excavation was greater than was supposed. Gross mismanagement marked every turn. Interest was paid out of the capital stock. Locomotives ordered from Belgium were of the wrong gauge and could be seen rusting by the railroad tracks. Worse was the unaccountable corruption resorted to by the desperate directors to keep the facts from publicity, endeavors which eventually failed. The populace of

Paris was furious at the cumulative revelations. Over the members of the French national legislature were smothered, five ex-ministers being among those arrested. Enemies of the French republic, seeking for a scandal that would imperil the government, forced the prosecution of the directors. Their attacks were so vigorously made that the government was obliged, in self-defense, to have judicial proceedings taken against de Lesseps, his son Charles, and two co-workers, Fontaine and Cottin.

Charles de Lesseps, in order to protect his aged father, tried to divert the storm upon his own head. He managed to draw down upon himself all the burden of the condemnation pronounced. One of the consequences of the prosecutions, of which he was the object, was to oblige him to spend three years, from 1896 to 1899, in England.

The French had spent in all about \$50,000,000 and sacrificed about 2,000 French lives before they drew their fires from their dresses, left their steam shovels in the jungle and turned the task over to the United States. Out of the sum expended the contractors and others had reaped a rich reward at the expense of the poor people of France.

De Lesseps was severely attacked on all sides on account of the woeful exhibition that came with the breaking of light into the project. Tens of thousands of people who had trusted in him were ruined. De Lesseps, his son, Fontaine, Cottin and Eiffel were indicted in effect, for swindling and bribing legislators. De Lesseps was too feeble to defend himself from his retreat at La Chesnaye and every reference to the case was studiously kept from him.

When he became suspicious because the newspapers were not given to him to read, the family hit upon the plan of furnishing him every day with papers just a year old. So he probably never knew that he was accused of fraud, convicted in February, 1892, and sentenced to five years in prison and to pay a fine of \$600. His son Charles, who had a like sentence, was released from prison after serving a sentence of six months of his term, but the count was not put in prison. France hesitated about this diminishing the lustre of one of her most glorious names and found an excuse in the necessities of a man eighty-eight years old.

The last three years of De Lesseps's life presented him a pitiable mental and physical wreck. His faculties gradually failing until the end came, he was confined to his room for over a year before he died, his death occurring on December 7, 1894. The famous Panama Canal conspiracy trial lasted from January 7, 1892, to March 21 of the same year, and many others of the conspirators were given sentences of from two to five years.

McDougall Kitchen Cabinets and Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges make sweet tempered housewives.

JURGENS
Adams and Broad.

Direct Action
The only Gas Range that utilizes all the heat. Pays for itself.

RYAN SMITH
THE REINACH CO., Inc.
107 E. BROAD STREET.
MILLINERY—Women's and Misses' Outer Apparel.

Get Your Baby
One of our 1914 Carriages. 25 patterns to select from.

Rothert & Co.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE
New Method Gas Ranges
AT
PETTIT & CO.'S?

HAMMOND
"Flowers of Guaranteed Freshness."
Tel. Main 510.

Country Butter, 1 lb. 25c
2 cans Virginia Herring Roe for 25c
Early June Peas, can 10c
Good 4-String Broom 20c

S. Ullman's Son
1820-1822 East Main Street,
500 E. Marshall Street.

Hopkins Furniture Co.
7 West Broad Street
CASH OR CREDIT

THE BUTTERFLY HOW.
Will it be popular for daytime to wear as large as here shown?

Learning to Be Beautiful.

HOW ABOUT THE BACK LINE OF THE NECK?

BY ABIGAIL MOORE.

A beautiful throat is often acquired at the expense of the lines at the back of the neck, and still oftener is this line spoiled through simple carelessness or disregard of it. No woman should neglect her triplicate mirror nor be heedless of any of the details it points out to her. If the chest is properly poised then the next step is to pose the head, so that throat line and neck line at the back conform to each other.

Be sure it is not thrust forward or hung down. The one attitude causes the neck to become hollow at the base and the other to make the throat muscles straining, and both postures are awkward.

Many persons, men as well as women, carry the head as if it were joined only at the base of the neck. It should be balanced from the top of the neck, as though the back line were continued up to that point. This will sound the keynote for the pose of the whole body and will tend to produce that curve which is essential to a graceful profile.

Plush should not be allowed to accumulate just below the base of the neck between the shoulders. The remedy is to remove the cause by keeping the chest exaggeratedly up and out at all times for a while. Then practice the following exercise:

Bobble both arms up till the elbows are pointed straight ahead and in line with the shoulders. Slowly and forcefully raise them till they are straight over the head, still parallel with one another. Hold three seconds, then let them down slowly.

If the neck is thin and cordlike at the back, massage is preferable to exercise. Place the fingers firmly on one spot, then on another, and press firmly without moving the fingers on the surface.

Be sure always that the collar does not interfere with the contour



The Back Line of the Neck, Posed by Florence Huntington.

of this back line. Much can be done simply by raising or lowering it, or by raising the head a trifle may modify the effect.

THE BEST WAY

A Handful of Useful Household Suggestions to Your Liking.

To prevent window-blind cords breaking, dust the cords, and then rub them over with a well-greased rag. The snapping is caused by friction, which impoverishes the cords, and they are further weakened by the sun and weather.

To test silk, cut off a small piece and burn it. If it burns quickly, leaving a clear, crisp, gray ash, the silk is pure; but if it smolders and leaves a reddish brown ash, it has been treated with chemicals and will not wear well.

To make tan shoes black, take a piece of washing soda the size of a walnut and dissolve it in boiling water. When cold rub well over the shoes. This tends to darken them. Then rub them two coats of shoe-maker's ink and polish in the usual way.

To fill old nailholes in wood, mix sawdust with glue till it is the consistency of stiff paste. Press this compound into the holes and it will become as hard as the wood itself.



Resinol stops skin torments!

THE soothing, healing medication in Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap penetrates every tiny pore of the skin, clears it of impurities, and stops itching instantly. Resinol cures skin diseases, eczema, rashes, ringworm and other eruptions and clears away disfiguring pimples and blackheads, when other treatments prove a waste of time and money.

Resinol is not an experiment. It is a doctor's prescription, and has proved so wonderfully successful for so many troubles that it has been used by other doctors all over the country for the past nineteen years. Sold by all druggists. Resinol Ointment, 50c and \$1. Resinol Soap, 25c. For trial free, write to Dept. 42, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Avoid imitations.

BRINKE
Fonticello
MINERAL WATER
ASK YOUR DOCTOR

The Velvet Hand
PURETY ICE CREAM
Served Quality Every Day.
Autumn 1914.

Get Ready for 1914
Our Office Furniture Department can solve the question of filing cabinets, desks, etc. for the new year.
LET US "SHOW YOU."

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
SEVENTH AND GRACE STREETS.

Spring arrivals of up-to-the-minute Colonial Pumps; kidney heels; all leathers, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Holmeier's
Broad at Third.

PARISIENNE MODES OF THE MOMENT

[Special Correspondence of The Times-Dispatch.]

Paris, March 8.—Parisienne soon tire of a fashionable color. After a while they return invariably to dark blue, dark brown, violet, or black, if they are accustomed to wear any of these in the streets. This is especially noticeable on the Riviera. At Nice, where many elegant women of every nationality meet on the Promenade des Anglais, the Parisienne this winter pins her faith to black.

The complete costume in black chiffon-velvet seems first favorite.

Then comes the dress in satin-taffeta, trimmed with skunk, chintilly and tulle. For evening, black charmeuse, with beaded tulle, is once more becoming general. Spangled hats are also in vogue, but they will soon be copied by every millinery establishment and die a natural death. Girls wear neat walking costumes in velours-de-laine, with a white linen turned-down collar over a violet, dark blue or geranium-red velvet—after the style of Mme. Charlotte Lyse's toilette in "La Pelerinne" produced at the Bouffes Parisiens. The shade known as "amadour," the French equivalent for "matchwood," is chiefly favored for these smart costumes—for black is solely worn by married women—among the French elegantes.

Wooden Beads.
Wooden beads that trimmed the majority of our toilettes, cloaks, blouses, hats and handbags last season, have put in an appearance in the Rue de la Paix introduced them on pleated tulle collars over striped Liberty satins. It is possible that beads may become popular once more during the spring, but it is yet too early to say as much of Louis XVI satins that played an important part in one of the new costumes, but may not be adopted off the stage.

The New Casaque-Bolero.
The new casaque-bolero interests us for the moment, as it will be much worn this spring. It extends four inches below the waist and completes a line in black charmeuse-satin, where in the corset reached halfway up the bust. This casaque-bolero is made in myrtle-green satin, covered with black and green floral embroideries in silk. A white vol-au-vent tulle or mousseline-de-soie, with its collar widening at the shoulders, in order to veil a portion of the satin. The pretty sleeves, gauged with the corset, with the elbow, make a puff suggestive of some of the Rubens's portraits.

Old Gold Color.
Another dress that has a frock in dull charmeuse of an old gold color. The skirt is lightly draped toward the front, and otherwise quite untrimmed. The special feature of the dress is a back finely pleated until about five inches from its bottom edge, where the pleats are let loose. There is a piping of the material at the edge, and the sleeves are joined to the bodice with a similar piping.

MENU
Breakfast.
Grapefruit Halves Cereal
Breaded Smelts Corn Muffins
Coffee
Luncheon.
Creamed Hard-boiled Eggs on Toast
Farina Croquettes Cake
Fruit
Dinner.
Cream of Carrot Soup Potato Border
Peas Lettuce Salad
Charlotte Russe Coffee

MENDING EMBROIDERY
A Bad Tear Need Not Put a Fine Garment Out of Commission.
It may be said that the art of mending requires almost as much skill as that of making. Certainly it often calls for more care and thought. It is possible to mend embroidery very successfully. It is extremely useful to know how to do this and not to let a piece of fine fabric be grasped.

The first thing to do is to take in both hands the area which is being affected by the accident and gently pull it out. The general trend of the threads is often lost for quite a distance with a bad tug.

Then, take a piece of linen or cambric, which will as closely as possible match the background of the embroidery, and tack it tight under the tear. Take notice of the color of the pattern and draw, if you like, a colored thread around a space bordered as completely as possible with the stitches of the embroidery, and, of course, including the damaged spot.

Now cut away all the old embroidery close up to the thread, and on the new fabric underneath trace a continuation of the pattern. Work this in thread to resemble the original work as closely as possible, taking care that the patch is securely joined under the stitches. Any edges which the pattern does not cover can be worked down with the finest cotton. The spare edges of material are cut away at the back with very sharp scissors, and the mending will be complete and hardly discernible.

CHINESE IS THE GREAT INFLUENCE

Last year we were still under the Russian influence, although the Bulgarian and Rumanian colorings were eagerly sought. Just now, if one were asked to select the country which is having the most influence on present fashions, the answer would have to be—China.

The loose saccos and the "pagoda basque" frills are here.

Chinese Colorings.
And the colorings—especially the colorings of the costumes of the Chinese nation, have been very closely copied in some of the latest fashions. Typical Chinese combinations of colors, such as plum color, canary and black, old blue with black and white and a touch of jade green, dull pinks and canary on navy blue, are seen in the newest spring models.

Worth of Black.
Especially have we learned from the Chinese the effectiveness of black as a background, and some of the latest cretonnes and curtain stuffs are also in the characteristic colorings of the Celestial Empire.

The cut of the coat frequently is distinctly reminiscent of a Manchurian noble's overcoat. It is cut all in one, excepting for the basque, which is joined to the upper part with a corded seam. The bottom of the basque is finished with a similar cord. The gown is made of a very fine quality of suede cloth of a soft tomato red, with rolled collar and cuffs of white cloth.

The Use of White.
If one chose, the coat might be lined throughout with white cloth. A bit of Chinese embroidery in red and faded yellow on black furnishes the strap that fastens the coat below the waist line. Two buttons of jade keep it in place, and the blouse is of crepe de chine in the same soft tone of jade green. The tailor has designed the skirt to open at the side seams halfway to the knees in a very clever way.

The material is cut somewhat wider at the bottom than at the knee line, and they raised in a few folds where the side seam terminates. This is an idea that could be utilized in renovating old-fashioned skirts.

In Old Gold Color.
Another dress that has a frock in dull charmeuse of an old gold color. The skirt is lightly draped toward the front, and otherwise quite untrimmed. The special feature of the dress is a back finely pleated until about five inches from its bottom edge, where the pleats are let loose. There is a piping of the material at the edge, and the sleeves are joined to the bodice with a similar piping.

NEW KING OF ALBANIA ASSUMES HIS DUTIES

Rulers Will Be Surrounded by Suite of Cosmopolitan Character.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

KING WILLIAM of Albania and his Queen, who take up their difficult task of ruling a new kingdom, the government of Albania this week, are attended by a suite of the most cosmopolitan character. To begin with, the King has an English secretary, in the person of Captain Heaton Armstrong, formerly of the Grenadier Guards. Then there is Miss Wharton, the English governess, in charge of the little princess Marie and Prince Charles Victor, the children of the King and Queen. The steward of the royal household is also English, rejoicing in the name of Clark.

A German Lutheran chaplain, a couple of Austrian chamberlains, a English master of the horse, several Prussian officers as aides-de-camp, and an Italian master of the household, figure among the members of the party who have arrived with the King and Queen at Durazzo. For it is at Durazzo, rather than at Valona, that the King has determined to establish his residence, taking up his abode in the old palace of the Turkish governors, a building which is surrounded by gardens extending down to the seashore. Viennese contractors and architects have been engaged for weeks past in rendering the palace fit for habitation, equipping it with electric light, modern plumbing, and the necessary conveniences and comforts. It is a very imposing looking building. It is but three stories high, its facade commanding a view of the sea.

Rents have risen enormously at Durazzo in consequence of its being selected as the residence of the sovereign. Austria has been obliged to pay as much as \$4,000 a year for the diminutive villa which is to serve for use as her legation, while Italy and the other great powers are experiencing the utmost difficulty in finding suitable premises, of even the most modest description.

While this foreign entourage of the King and Queen will continue to their comfort, and probably to their sense of security, besides relieving them of the feeling of isolation which they would otherwise experience, its presence cannot fail to serve as a constant reminder to the Albanians that their new rulers are alien to the land—a land where until now every foreigner has been looked upon as a foe.

The chief support of the King is Essad Pasha, the former Turkish Governor of Scutari, and who, as son of one of the historic families of Albania, boasts of descent from a natural son of the Crusader Duke d'Anjou, and still bears the arms of France, bristled by a bend sinister. Essad, however, is not wholly to be trusted. He betrays a certain lack of loyalty to his Sultan Abdul Hamid, to whom he owed his education, and his rapid promotion in the army as a young officer. He also broke faith with the regime that succeeded Abdul Hamid, after taking a prominent part in the latter's overthrow.

Second in command of the defenses of Scutari, Essad is credited not only with having played false to his superior there, but even to have instigated his assassination, so as to be free to negotiate with the Montenegrin besiegers of the stronghold; a surrender that enabled him to withdraw with the garrison, its arms and guns, for use in furthering his own aspirations to the rulership of Albania. Then he joined forces with the provisional government of Albania, at Valona, which had for its President a scion of another distinguished Albanian family, Kemal Pasha. He fell out with him, and forced him to retire, thus virtually making himself the head of the provisional government.

Now he has taken in his lot with King William, and according to his allegiance, owing to his conviction that the great powers would not, at present, at any rate, tolerate his own assumption of the throne. If he remains loyal to the new regime, William may hope, with his assistance, to overcome the opposition of the Moslem Albanians in the north, which is quite as pronounced against his rule as that of the Greeks in the southern portion of his dominions. But, judging by the past, it is doubtful whether Essad will prove reliable, and there is considerable reason to fear that he will foment rather than allay the turbulence of his countrymen, and create rather than smooth away difficulties and obstacles, with the object of rendering the new King's rule impossible, and

thus paving the way to his own establishment as ruler, with the consent of the great powers, as the only one capable of maintaining some kind of law and order in Albania.

Descended on his father's side from a younger son of the third Duke of Rutland, and, through his mother, from the Walpole Earls of Orford, the new King of Albania, who has just succeeded to his father's peerages and estate in Norfolkshire, will take his seat in the upper house of Parliament as a hereditary peer. Under the stormy record of his father, which has borne until now, he has some what frequently been in the limelight. On one occasion, for instance, it was in connection with a suit brought by him in London to prevent his publication in an unexpurgated form of a remarkable manuscript work of the famous explorer and Oriental scholar, Sir Richard Burton. In some way or other, after having been printed in an expurgated form under the title of "The Jew, the Gypsy, and El Islam," by the late London publishing house of Hutchinson & Company, was sold at auction as a literary curiosity, and purchased by Lord Canterbury, then the chief partner of the publishing firm of Cope & Fenwick.

Some time later this firm announced its intention of publishing the work in an unexpurgated form; whereupon litigation ensued, and Lord Canterbury was not only forced by the courts to surrender the manuscript, but also was debarred from printing it in any form whatsoever.

Later in the same year he appeared again in the courts, on this occasion as a plaintiff, charging T. W. H. Crossland, author of "The Unspeakable Scot," and Lord Alfred Douglas, then owner of the London Evening Standard, with libel, the libel consisting of an assertion contained in the pages of the Academy, to the effect that Lord Canterbury was at one and the same time the chief partner in the most damaging firm, one devoted to the publication of religious works, and the other to the propagation of improper literature.

The trial, which took place at the Old Bailey, was marked by unusual acrimony, not only on the part of the defendants, prosecutor and witnesses, but also of the eminent counsel engaged in the case. During the course of the proceedings the most damaging statements were made about the present Lord Canterbury; among them being accusations to the effect that he had on two occasions been compelled to pay heavy sums of money by his lawyer, and on the advice of the latter, to avoid prosecution. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants, thus recognizing their plea of justification of their statements about him.

Lord Canterbury, who is unmarried, is the great-grandson of that Charles Manners-Sutton who was for some years Speaker of the House of Commons in three reigns, namely, those of George III., George IV., and William IV., and during whose tenure of office the old houses of Parliament at Westminster were destroyed by fire. In accordance with time-honored custom, he was elevated to the peerage on his retirement from the chair. He was a son of Archbishop Manners-Sutton, of Canterbury, the spiritual adviser of George III., and the religious instructor of all that monarch's younger children. The prime's brother was Lord High Chancellor of Ireland and received the honors of Manners as a reward for his services.

(Copyright, 1914, by the Breptwood Company.)



All the cheering refreshment that tea ever brought to womankind is blended in

Ridgways Tea

FIVE REASONS WHY

you should have us fill your oculist's prescription.

1. EXPERIENCE—More than a quarter of a century
2. FACILITIES—The most complete manufacturing plant and largest stock in the South
3. REPUTATION—Up to which we must live
4. SKILL as Opticians—Conceded to be second to none
5. PRICES—The lowest consistent with the highest quality

Your eyes deserve Galeski service

The S. **GALESKI** Optical Co.
Main and 8th Sts. **KODAK** Headquarters 223 E. Broad St.

Children's School \$1 Shoes \$1

ALBERT STEIN
Cor. 5th and Broad Sts.

The Kids Simply Must Have It. **ATMOR**

The Different Bread



One of the pretty blouses with embroidered yoke and sheer long sleeves.